FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

MAY 25 1951

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Reds resumed offensive in Korea.*
Senators heard Gens. Marshall, Bradley on MacArthur case, upheld secrecy of President's talks with confidential aides.
Wave of purge executions reported by Red China.
U.S. proposed Turk-Greek membership in Atlantic pact.
Bonn claimed all war-lost area except Austria, Sudetenland.
U.S. Senate voted India $190 million loan for wheat.
Bolivian President quit, Army junta took over.
New U.S. atomic weapons test completed at Eniwetok Atoll.

Domestic News. *Hamstrung Nimitz loyalty board resigned.*
House overrode President's veto of military renting curbs.
Charles S. Dawson denied influencing RFC loans.
Retail beef price curbs failed to roll back prices.

KOREA

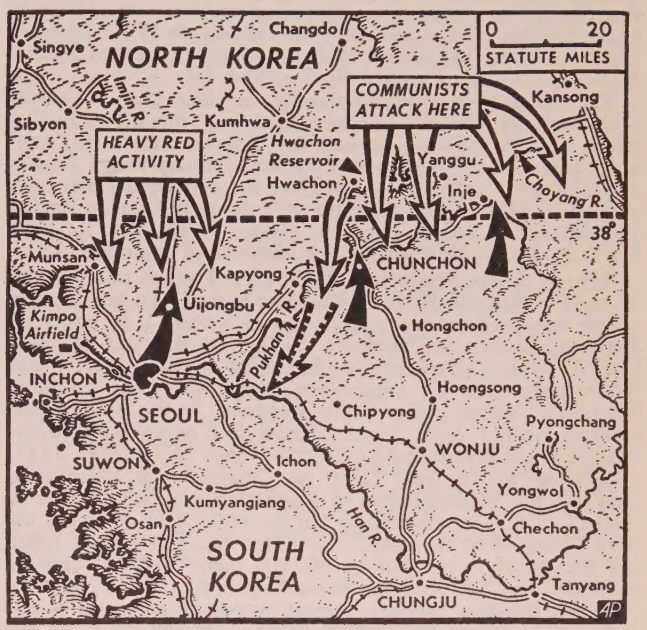
Reds Launch New Offensive. The Chinese and Korean Reds jumped off May 16-17 in their 2d spring offensive in Korea.

Red armies, reassembled after their April drive bogged down, struck hardest on the eastern front, took Inje and drove a deep gap May 16-17 into UN lines manned by South Koreans. There were more costly "human sea" attacks by Reds screaming battle cries, exhorted forward by buglers. Next hardest blow fell against Americans southwest of Chunchon, where the Reds won a bridgehead across the Choyang River May 12, then took advantage of a run of bad weather to mass troops, infiltrate UN positions and launch the offensive without major U.S. air opposition. Infiltration was said to have been heaviest in the Pukhan River valley running down to the Han River between Seoul and Chunchon [see map]. Reports from Tokio May 17 estimated that the Reds were still drawing on a force of about 500,000 troops with 115,000 spearheading the new drive. U.S. estimate of Red casualties May 17 alone: 10,000. [See pp. 145C, 137E]

Reds See Hard-Won Victory. The Chinese Red Radio said May 16 it had been proved the U.S. is only "a paper tiger which can be completely defeated in due time" but warned that a Red victory, though "certain," will not be easy. U.S. Govt. monitors said May 16 a Moscow radio commentator, Col. Tolchenov, had given this explanation of what happened to the Reds in April: They launched a mere "counterattack," not a major offensive. He said the U.S. command, showing "no mercy to its men," had failed in an effort to reinvade North Korea. [See 137B-D, 105D]

Red Casualties. In the entire war to April 30 the Korean and Chinese Reds suffered 893,662 casualties, the U.S. Army estimated May 11. The total went up about 70,000 from the last estimate April 21, day before the Reds started their first spring drive. 124,880 noncombat casualties were included. Maj. Gen. George H. Armstrong, U.S. Army Dep. Surgeon General, said May 15 typhus may have been a major cause of Red casualties. North Korea filed charges with the UN May 9 that UN germ warfare caused an epidemic of 3,500 cases of smallpox (10% fatal) in North Korea in Jan.-April. [See p. 138B-C]

Reds Renew Big Drive



Wide World

Open arrows show Red attacks May 16-17, heaviest in Inje-Chunchon area, in 2d attempt to knock out UN forces with spring offensive. Long broken arrow (center) points out probable Red objective: drive through Pukhan valley to Han River to outflank Seoul. [See last maps pp. 145, 137]

38 Red planes were destroyed or damaged, no UN planes lost in the Sinuiju raids May 9, the U.S. said May 16. [See p. 145C]

U.S. war casualties through May 11 (reported May 17): 65,523 (11,112 dead). [See p. 145D]

South Koreans. ROK Pres. Syngman Rhee rode out a political storm over the resignation of Vice Pres. Lee Si Yung, 82, who quit because he opposed Rhee's "dictatorial" administration. The Natl. Assembly first refused by a 115-1 vote May 11 to let Lee resign, then reversed itself May 14 (some Assemblymen charged under U.S. pressure) but elected the leader of the opposition, Kim Sung Soo, 63, as Vice President May 16. Rhee May 15 scoffed at impeachment threats. [See p. 137J]

UN genocide convention was invoked by South Korea May 3 when it complained to the UN Economic & Social Council against genocide tactics of the Korean Reds "alone and/or in conspiracy with" Russia, Red China. [See p. 15L; Vol. X, 322E]

Ethiopian light infantry battalion (1,158 men) commanded by Col. Kebbede Guebre, 35, arrived in Pusan May 6 to fight for the UN. [See Vol. X, p. 362N] . . . **Brig. Gen. Riley F. Ennis** replaced Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby as Allied Intelligence chief in Tokio May 16. [See p. 139H] . . . **Maj. Gen. Frank E. Lowe**, who returned April 26 after serving as Pres. Truman's confidential observer in Korea, retired from the Army May 11.

MacARTHUR CONTROVERSY

More Rebuttal, UN Embargo Move. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, another 5-star soldier, followed Defense Secy George C. Marshall to the witness chair in Senate Armed Services-Forgn. Relations Com. hearings this week and defended the ouster of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. Meanwhile the UN Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York approved a worldwide arms embargo against Red China. MacArthur claimed credit for a stiffening anti-Chinese Red attitude on the part of the U.S. Govt. and its UN allies.

White House Secrecy Upheld. Democrats scored a victory over Republicans May 17 on the side issue of upholding the secrecy of words passed between Pres. Truman and his confidential advisers while they are trying to reach decisions.

Bradley refused before the 2 Senate committees May 15 to tell Sen. Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) exactly what was said in a White House conference April 6 that led to MacArthur's dismissal [see pp. 147B, 114F]. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the President's top military consultant, took the position he could tell the Senators the decision but not relate the confidential talk that led up to it. He pointed out that MacArthur declined to give the committees a word-by-word account of his private talk with Mr. Truman on Wake Island in October and was not pressed to do so. Hearing chairman Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) upheld Bradley May 15.

The committees wrangled throughout their May 16 session over the issue. The White House announced support of Bradley while some Republicans accused the Truman Admin. of "gag" and "Iron Curtain" tactics and threatened to try to get Bradley cited for contempt of Congress. But the combined committees voted 18-8 May 17 to uphold Russell's ruling and excuse Bradley from answering Wiley's question. (Vote: 12 D., 6 R. for Bradley; 6 R., Dems. Fulbright of Ark., Gillette of Iowa against.)

Truman Scores MacArthur, Taft. Pres. Truman told his May 17 news conference: He first considered ousting MacArthur about a year ago because the general seemed against U.S. policy on Formosa, Korea. (MacArthur's reaction to this, via his aide, Gen. Whitney: "Astonishment bordering on incredulity.") Mr. Truman made up his mind when MacArthur issued an unauthorized ultimatum to Red China March 24. In the White House meeting April 6 State Secy. Acheson first opposed the ouster because of the uproar that would ensue. [See 147B, 146H, 114E]

Speaking to the Natl. Conf. on Citizenship in Washington May 17, the President assailed MacArthur and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio) for advocating that the U.S. "fight an all-out war with China all by ourselves." He called the Taft idea of reducing the armed forces goal by 500,000 men "foolish," "not an economy" but "an invitation to war." [See pp. 147E-F, 139C]

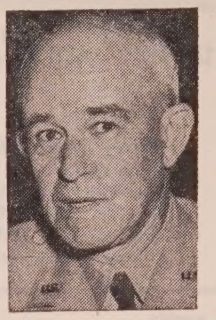
Marshall Completes Testimony. Marshall finished his first round of testimony May 11, 12 and 14. Transcript for his 2 full days and 5 half days before the Senators ran to 227,500 words as against 174,000 for MacArthur's 3 full days. In his testimony May 11-14 Marshall said:

He is "increasingly confident" the Korean war will be ended satisfactorily as the Reds continue to fail to overrun Korea and lose heavily in the attempt, but the end may come by some means other than "a military triumph" for the UN. The U.S. may soon be able to send up to 20,000 replacements a month to Korea without upsetting plans for defense of other areas. The MacArthur program for the Far East would "seriously affect" the buildup of West European defense under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The Russians are making a "continuous buildup" of their and their satellites' armed forces and their potential war alliance. The Russians have a totalitarian's advantage of starting a major war without notice but "they are going to pay a terrible price, absolutely and certainly" if they do. Washington had to be "very careful" in dealing with MacArthur because of his "attitude" on the Korean war. Mr. Truman's letter to MacArthur Jan. 13 on U.S. objectives pointed out the U.S. must not alienate allies who would be "desperately needed" in a war with the USSR. "The great majority of the UN" was opposed to MacArthur's plan for attacks on Red China. Congress should ignore MacArthur's advice to go slow on adopting universal military training in the U.S. [See pp. 146A, K, 147D]

On Chinese Nationalists. Marshall also told the committees May 14 the Chinese Nationalists were beaten by the Reds in China's civil war because the Nationalists had poor officers, lacked public support "because of the character of government" under Chiang Kai-shek. He said the Nationalists got plenty of U.S. aid, had "a great advantage in equipment and numbers" over the Reds but ignored U.S. military advice "particularly in the matter of capturing cities (and) communications" they could not supply and protect, finally "overextended themselves" into Manchuria and "fell of their own weight." He said he found Chiang "a very fine character" personally but inept in "his handling of the situation." [See p. 147C]

(Chiang told AP in Taipeh, Formosa May 16: "Once a counter-offensive from Formosa" is launched against Red China "then Chinese Communist aggression in Korea will end; at least the Chinese Communists will not be able to start any new offensive in Korea." He estimated his forces could start a counter-offensive 6 months after receiving adequate supplies. "At this stage," he asserted, "the objective of Russia is expansion in Asia, not Europe.") [See pp. 146F, 130G-H, Vol. X, 423A, 155N]

Bradley Calls MacArthur 'Wrong.' Before his testimony was interrupted by the dispute over confidential talks with the President, Bradley gave the Senators this opinion May 15: MacArthur's plan to expand the conflict with Red China would involve the U.S. "in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy." He thus implied that the Soviet Union, not Red China, is the major enemy the U.S. must be prepared to resist. "Enlargement of the war in Korea to include Red China would probably delight the Kremlin more than anything else we could do" because "it would necessarily tie down additional forces, especially our sea power and our air power, while the Soviet Union would not be obliged to put a single man into the conflict." He said he could not promise that present U.S. tactics will defeat the Reds in Korea but he expressed doubt, as has Marshall, that MacArthur's plan would do it either. He said the Jan. 12 memorandum, which MacArthur has offered as proof the Joint Chiefs indorsed the MacArthur plan, was only a tentative list of things that might be done if the Korean war continued to go against the UN. [See pp. 146M, 138P, 122A, G]



BRADLEY

UN for China Embargo. A worldwide embargo on shipment of arms and certain war-potential goods to Red China was approved 45-0 (9 abstensions) by the UN Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. in New York May 17. The measure affects oil, atomic material, raw materials useful for war production. It was first adopted May 14 by the UN Additional Measures* Com., 11-0 (Egypt abstaining). The Soviet bloc, which has no members on the Additional Measures Com., boycotted the Political Com. vote May 17 on grounds that sanctions should be taken up only in the Security Council.

The embargo was slated for final approval by the full Gen. Assembly, still technically in session. It will be a mere request since the Assembly cannot enforce it. The UN embargo decision followed Britain's banning of rubber shipments to Red China and Gen. Marshall's testimony last week that the U.S. was doing everything possible to cut Red China off from supplies from outside the Soviet bloc [see p. 146L]. A Philippines bill barring shipment of war materials to Red China was signed by Pres. Elpidio Quirino May 12. Australia applied an embargo May 13 on all exports of strategic goods that might reach Red China.

In the U.S. Congress May 15 both houses unanimously passed a joint resolution urging a UN embargo on export of all kinds of arms and war-potential materials to Red China. Congressmen also mapped plans to cut off U.S. aid to nations shipping goods to Russia and its satellites.

Facts on Trade with Reds. State Dept. spokesmen told the Senate Banking Com. May 11 that U.S. shipments to Russia have almost ceased and consist only of a few non-strategic materials. U.S. shipments to the USSR dropped from $150 million in 1947 to $750,000 last year, $22,000 in Jan.-Feb. 1951. U.S. exports to Red China, cut off completely in Dec. 1950, amounted to $37 million in 1950, $82 million in 1949 (unofficial U.S. Commerce Dept. estimate May 12).

According to Chinese Maritime Customs figures reported in Hong Kong May 12, the U.S. was 2d only to Russia as the nation doing most business with China in 1950. But unofficial Commerce Dept. estimates put Hong Kong and Malaya ahead of the U.S. as exporters to China in 1950. Hong Kong officials claimed May 12 the colony's exports to China declined more than 50% in the 5 months since the Chinese began fighting in Korea.

The conflicting estimates of Chinese foreign trade in 1950 (percentages from Chinese Maritime Customs, unofficial dollar estimates from U.S. Commerce Dept.): Russia 23.36%; U.S. 23%, $37 million; Hong Kong 14⅛%, $225,700,000 (against $126,862,000 in 1949; presumably some of the U.S.' $107 million and Britain's $75 million in exports to Hong Kong in 1950 found their way to China); Britain 7.1%, $10 million; Malaya 5.7%, $40 million (more than 10 times the 1949 figure); Japan 4.5%, $19 million (including $14,750,000 worth of iron & steel manufactures; but export of strategic goods ended June 25, 1950); India 2.8%; Netherlands 2.1%; West Germany 1.8%, $11,384,000; Switzerland $17 million. [See pp. 156D, 158C]

Acheson on China Veto. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, confronted at his news conference May 16 with questions about Marshall's view the U.S. should veto Chinese Red membership in the UN [see p. 147C], said: Marshall was probably misunderstood. It would louse up (Acheson's phrase) the issue to regard it as something to be vetoed. China is already a UN member

*Membership parallels UN Collective Measures Com.'s but special group on Korea goes by different name. [See pp. 149F, 65J; Vol. X, 354P]

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and the question of which faction of Chinese shall represent it is not vetoable under UN rules, must be decided instead by the majority of UN members. The U.S. has always led the fight to persuade a majority of UN members to oppose giving China's seat to the Reds. [See Vol. X, p. 398E]

A Acheson also said he "enlisted for the duration," will not resign until Mr. Truman wants him to. [See pp. 157K, 75N-P]

Formosa. British Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison told Commons May 11 Britain will stop pressing for transfer of Formosa to the Chinese Reds and will not insist that Formosa's future be settled before a peace is signed with Japan. [See p. 147K]

MacArthur Claims Credit. Maj. Gen. Courtney Whitney (retired by the Army May 15) said in New York May 12 MacArthur is pleased to see the U.S. and British attitudes toward Red China stiffen, regards Marshall's Senate testimony as revealing "an orientation of Administration policy toward (MacArthur's)
B basic views on the Far East." [See pp. 146C-J, 139A]

Bernard M. Baruch implied support of Marshall over MacArthur when he said May 15: Marshall was the master of "globe-flung strategy" and the MacArthur controversy involved "the difference between the leader of troops and the organizer." Baruch spoke at ceremonies at VMI in Lexington, Va. honoring Marshall (VMI grad in 1901). [See Vol. X, p. 340N]

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway in a letter to Rev. Dr. George Paull T. Sargent (Episcopal) of New York made public May 13: America "seems not to know" that its sons are fighting in Korea to forestall a day when "our women, our babies, our sick and our aged are to be driven forth by Asiatic masters" the way the
C South Koreans are suffering. "America and our allies" must "extinguish all petty issues and unite with all they have to destroy the greatest peril we have ever known." [See p. 145D]

OTHER FAR EAST TROUBLE SPOTS

Senate Acts on Indian Relief. The U.S. Senate passed by voice vote May 16 a bill to lend India $190 million on easy terms to buy 2 million tons of U.S. wheat. 15 Democrats joined with 37 Republicans to pass, 52-32, an amendment making Indian relief a loan, instead of a gift as proposed by Pres. Tru-
D man. The Senate also attached this condition to the loan: India must agree to sell the U.S., for purposes of defense stockpiling, supplies of manganese (essential in making steel) and monazite (source of thorium, which is a possible source of fissionable materials). Under the Senate bill India would get $95 million from the ECA before June 30, the rest next fiscal year.

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru warned May 1 that India would not accept help with "political strings attached." He set off cheers in the Indian Parliament by announcing May 10 that 50,000 tons of Soviet wheat purchased on a "cash basis" was on the way to India. These statements caused the U.S. House to delay further in acting on its Indian food bill, which
E the House Rules Com. sent to the floor April 25. It was pointed out that India was already getting huge amounts of grain from the U.S. by paying cash—same way it was getting grain from Russia and Red China. The Agriculture Dept. May 16 approved export of 9,750,000 bushels (292,500 tons) of bread grain to India by private grain dealers in July, said India had received 79 million bushels (2,370,000 tons) of wheat from private U.S. firms the past 11 months at below domestic prices. [See 106G-H]

Purge in Red China. Red China reported May 14 that 2 rebel plots had been smashed in Port Arthur and many "counter-revolutionaries" arrested there and at Dairen, Mukden, Harbin, Changchun and 18 other Manchurian cities. An unspecified number of
F anti-Reds were executed before crowds totaling 600,000 after public trials witnessed by more than 1,000,000 persons at "mass rallies," the Chinese Red news agency said May 16. Hong Kong quoted official Chinese Red sources May 10 as saying that Red firing squads had executed 376 persons in Nanking and 50 in Hangchow April 29 and 293 in Shanghai April 30 after they were convicted in public trials as counter-revolutionaries.

On Nationalist Formosa, the Free China Anti-Atrocity League charged May 12 that the Reds have executed 2,260,000 persons, with 1,300,000 executions confirmed in Red announcements, the past 18 months. Arrival of many refugees from political purges
G in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, South China provinces, was reported in Moncay, Indo-China May 9. [See p. 106L]

Indo-China. Reports from French Indo-China May 8 said the French and Viet Nam were building strong new fortifications near Moncay, on the last part of the frontier with Red China in French hands. Rebels were reported run out of the Red River Delta area near Haiphong on the northeastern coast and the Plaines des Joncs swamplands southwest of Saigon, and a French-Viet Nam mop-up campaign was under way southeast of Hanoi. Lt. Gen. André Hartemann, French AF commander in Indo-China, failed to return from a reconnaissance flight over rebel
H territory in the north April 28. 15 French and Viet Nam policemen who executed 20 rebels (16 men, 4 women) in Dalat, northeast of Saigon, May 11 were suspended May 16. The rebels were condemned without trial in reprisal for the slaying of a French policeman. [See p. 115K] . . . France reported May 9 that war in Indo-China since 1946 (to March 31) had caused the death of 9,925 French and 19,002 colonial soldiers, cost $2,142,000,000. French forces committed to Indo-China: 391,000 troops, including 55,605 from Metropolitan France, 7,000 Air Force personnel, 10,000 Navy men. (France is believed to have about 1/3 of its land forces and half its Navy tonnage in Indo-China. The new Viet Nam army totals about 162,000 militia and irregulars.) [See p. 35F-H]
J

Philippines. 9 Filipino Communist leaders were sentenced to death, 9 to life imprisonment and 11 to shorter terms and 3 defendants were acquitted May 11 after a 4-month group trial in Manila. The 26 Reds, among them members of the Filipino Politburo, were charged as principals or accomplices in murders, robberies, arson and armed rebellion. The Filipino CP was found "conclusively" to be an "illegal association" patterned after the Soviet CP, and the Hukbalahap (Hukbong Mapagpalaya Nang Bayan) army was charged with armed rebellion to establish a Communist Philippines. The 6 sentenced to death: Federico Maclang, 37, alleged chief of the CP organizational bureau; labor
K leader Ramón Espiritu, 45; Miss Iluminada Calonje, 24, alleged head of CP couriers; Huk commander Cenón Bungay; Onofre Mangila, alleged CP Central Com. member; Magno Bueno, military instructor in the Huks' "Stalin U." [See p. 62C]

Burmese Communists have captured Launglon, former Govt. stronghold near the southern port of Tavoy, the Govt. reported May 14. The leftist Dobama Asiayone (We Burmans) Party, People's Independent Org. and People's Volunteer Org. merged April 25 and announced they will invite rebels to join the Cabinet if they win elections to be held in Burma this year. [See p. 9D]

Ceylon agreed May 15 to relay U.S. Voice of America broadcasts to southeast Asia over Radio Ceylon. [See pp. 116N, 58P]
L

Malayan guerrilla warfare has cost the British Army casualties of 287 killed, 421 wounded since June 1948, Britain reported May 8. State Min. Kenneth Younger said April 25 Britain hopes to join the proposed U.S.-Pacific security pact to safeguard Malaya. [See pp. 122C, 106M]

WEST EUROPE & U.S. AID

U.S. Urges Mid-East Link. The U.S. announced May 15 it is sounding out other North Atlantic Treaty members on admission
M of Greece and Turkey to the NAT alliance. First discussions have been held with Britain and France, which have defense pacts with Turkey. Britain and some smaller NAT states have opposed admission of Greece and Turkey to the Atlantic group for fear U.S. arms aid would be spread too thin and West European forces might be committed to the eastern Mediterranean. [See pp. 106P-107A; Vol. X, 315H]

Iran. The U.S. approved terms of a note Britain sent Iran May 17 asking negotiations on Iran's move to nationalize the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. Britain hinted May 14 it might send paratroops to Iran to guard British property. [See p. 150L]

Europe Invites U.S. Congress. The Council of Europe's Con-
N sultative Assembly in Strasbourg voted unanimously May 12 to invite a U.S. Congressional delegation to the Assembly's fall session for discussion of "common problems." Canada has tentatively agreed to send observers to the fall session.

Other Assembly actions before it adjourned May 15: voted 80-7 May 11 for indorsement of the Schuman coal-steel pool plan (7 German Socialists opposed, 9 British Laborites abstaining) [see pp. 124D, 115L]; recommended May 14 that a European office to promote resettlement of refugees and a European manpower board to help find work for unemployed be established; proposed May 15 that a new agency be created to allocate scarce
P materials among nations outside the Soviet bloc. [See p. 148A]

Output Up in 1950. The U.S. Economic Cooperation Admin. reported to Congress May 14 that Europe's Marshall plan countries' industrial production index reached an all-time high in 1950 and was 38% higher than 1938 (100 in figuring the index).

European Recovery Program aid, which totaled $12.3 billion during April 1948-Dec. 1950, was given credit. Gains in Oct.-Dec. 1950 for the ERP group: gold & dollar holdings up $500 million to $2.4 billion; intra-European trade 34% greater than in 1949; foreign trade 157% of the 1938 level with monthly average imports from the U.S. and Canada dropping to $300 million from $500 million in 1949; steel production for the 3 months a record 13.6 million metric tons (@ 2,204.6 lbs.); textile production 35% above 1949; motor vehicle production averaging 150,000 a month. Shipbuilding tonnage exceeded 2.4 million in 1950, 1/3 more than in 1938. [See pp. 108C, 107F; Vol. X, 82J]

Ireland's Marshall Plan aid was suspended by the ECA May 2 because of improvement in Ireland's economic condition. The country had obtained $146,500,000 from the ECA—all but $18 million in repayable loans—and boosted its industrial output by 32% since 1947. [See p. 62B-C; Vol. X, 400E; IX, 81K]

Big 4 Deputies Talk On. The 54th meeting of the Big 4 Foreign Ministers' deputies in Paris failed to produce agreement on an agenda May 17. Since their first meeting May 5, the deputies have agreed to list German demilitarization and a peace treaty, Austria's independence treaty, Trieste's future and fulfillment of existing treaties with the Balkan nations and Italy. But they have disagreed on the wording and order and split on these points: Russia's demand that the Atlantic Pact, U.S. bases abroad and disarmament by the Big 4 powers alone be added to the agenda, and the West's insistence that disarmament talks cover Soviet satellites as well.

The talks have been marked by repeated denunciations of Western "war" plans and leaders by Russia's Andrei A. Gromyko. The West submitted new proposals April 2, 17 and 27. Finally Dr. Philip C. Jessup, U.S. deputy, offered 3 alternative proposals May 2, one merely a listing of subjects for discussion. Gromyko rejected these as well. U.S. State Secy. Dean G. Acheson said in Washington May 9 Russia's price for a Big 4 meeting—Western agreement to a reduction in their rearmament programs before the meeting convenes—is outrageous. [See p. 98D]

GERMANY

West German Trade. Western occupation authorities allowed West Germany to ship $160,863,000 worth of goods to Iron Curtain countries in 1950, according to a report by U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy made public in Frankfort May 12. This figure includes $103,748,000 worth of iron & steel products, machinery and chemicals. (West Germany's 1950 exports to East Germany: $74,707,000; imports from East Germany: $96 million.) A U.S. Senate Commerce Com. investigator said May 16 West Germany sent Red China $11,384,000 worth of goods legally, probably more illegally in 1950. [See p. 115N]

The U.S. State Dept. denied May 11 that 75 railroad cars of steel rails, halted by Army customs men at Furth-am-Wald on the Czech-German border April 23, were part of Hungary's ransom for releasing Robert A. Vogeler [see p. 142B]. The State Dept. also denied reports that it repeatedly authorized shipments of strategic materials to satellite countries after Army officials stopped them at the German border. The West German Govt. held up 250 other carloads of steel rails in Nuremberg and Osnabruek May 11 following U.S. warnings against shipping strategic goods to Iron Curtain countries. [See p. 149D-F]

War-Lost Areas Reclaimed. The Bonn Govt. May 4 announced its claim to all territory Germany held Dec. 31, 1937 and renounced only that seized under the Nazis (Austria and the Sudetenland). The formal 800-word statement will be used in pressing Germany's claims when a peace treaty is written. It claimed East Prussia now held by Russia, the Oder-Neisse territories in Poland, the Soviet zone in East Germany, the Saar (economically part of France) and small strips taken by Belgium and the Netherlands. Negotiations between the Western Allies and Bonn for restoration of full German sovereignty (with the exception of the presence of 500,000 Allied troops on German soil) began in Frankfort May 10. A contract will substitute for a peace treaty. [See pp. 74G, 15G; Vol. X, 298J]

The Egyptian Cabinet voted May 13 to end the state of war with Germany. [See Vol. V, p. 62F]

East-West Relations. An anti-Communist Freedom League (or Union) for German-Russian Friendship was organized in West Berlin May 13 to wage ideological war against the Soviets and counteract similar Red-sponsored groups. One of the founders: Grigory Klimov, ex-Soviet major . . . East German Vice Premier Walter Ulbricht predicted to the Volkskammer (lower house of the East German Govt.) in Berlin May 12 that West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's government will fall and said the East Germans are going to make contact with those who will take over. [See p. 67D] . . . Radio Leipzig in the Soviet zone was reported May 12 to have broadcast threats against the staff of Radio Free Europe since the latter began broadcasting to Czechoslovakia from Munich May 1. [See p. 139M-N] . . . West Berlin authorities May 11 seized "Lock Island" in the British sector's Tiergarten from East German authorities. Part of the old Berlin University, it is Germany's most famous shipbuilding laboratory and has been used by East Berlin U. personnel. Russian authorities protested. [See p. 98G]

STEP BY STEP. The Allied High Comm. in Frankfort April 28 approved resumption of the sport of gliding in West Germany as soon as Allied legislation is revised. On May 8 it relaxed the prohibition against German research into some phases of atomic energy although applied nuclear physics remains prohibited. On May 15 the U.S. High Comm. revealed that a license had been issued to a West German concern to make 2,600 bayonets—for Dutch troops. [See 148E, G, 107E]

7 Doomed. The U.S. Supreme Court May 14 refused for the 2d time to review the case of 7 Nazis sentenced to hang in Germany for killing thousands in concentration camps. It split 6-2 in its first refusal April 23 with Justices Black and Douglas favoring a review and Justice Jackson, Nuremberg prosecutor, abstaining. [See p. 67J]

Missing Newsman Dead. The body of Lyford Moore, 40, of Detroit, ABC's Berlin correspondent who disappeared in Oslo last December, was found in Oslo Fjord May 13. There was no evidence of death by violence.

Fascists Meet. 100 delegates representing 8 countries held a World Convention of Neo-Fascists or Intl. Fascist Congress in Malmoe, Sweden May 12-15. They failed to agree on a new name for their world alliance. Countries represented: Sweden, Germany, Italy, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark and Norway (as well as Trieste). The Socialist Reich Party in West Germany sent a delegate. Host was the New Swedish Movement of the Swedish Opposition headed by Per Engdahl. The delegates took a strong anti-Communist stand, demanded creation of a European empire, heiled Hitler and saluted with outstretched left hands. [See p. 148E, G]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

House Overrides Veto. The House voted 312-68 May 17 to override Pres. Truman's May 15 veto of a bill curbing the right of the armed forces to rent real estate. Rep. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.), author of the bill and leader of the move to override, got 58 votes more than the 2/3 needed. The vote to override: 181 R., 130 D., 1 I.; against: 67 D., Jacob Javits (R., N.Y.). The bill would require the services and the Civil Defense Admin. to get approval of the Armed Services Coms. of both houses of Congress before buying, selling or renting property with rental exceeding $10,000 a year. The veto message accused Congress of violating the Constitution by trying to participate in administration of laws. It was the first veto of a public bill passed by the 82d Congress. [See p. 139P]

Signs Bills. (May 14) Bill clearing way for Mrs. Oksana Stepanova Kasenkina, Ukrainian teacher who escaped from the Soviet Consulate in New York in 1948, to get U.S. citizenship. (It authorizes her to remain in the U.S. despite the "oversubscribed" Russian immigration quota. The Senate passed the bill May 4.) [See Vol. IX, pp. 344G, 150B] . . . (May 15) Measure making it easier for small defense producers to get bank loans by authorizing them to assign Govt. payments to banks without the Govt. deducting money the producers owe it. (Mr. Truman warned that the bill might subordinate Govt. and employes' interests to banks' and urged Congress to correct this.) [See p. 99K]

Sister's Driver Fined. Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R., N.Y.) told the House May 15 that a Secret Service guard was fined $20 for speeding 70 to 75 mph. while driving Pres. Truman's only sister, Mary Jane Truman, through Hopewell, N.Y. May 12 in a Govt.-owned car. Keating said use of the car for a pleasure trip for Mr. Truman's sister was "an absolutely illegal use of public funds." She was going to Missouri. [See Vol. X, p. 321K]

Resignation. George A. Garrett as Ambassador to Ireland effective May 31 (accepted May 17). [See Vol. X, p. 124B]

CONGRESS

Dawson Testifies. Donald S. Dawson, Pres. Truman's administrative assistant for patronage, admitted to a Senate Banking subcommittee May 10 & 11 that he accepted 3 free vacations at the Saxony Hotel in Miami Beach, but he denied ever influencing RFC loans. He said David K. Niles, Presidential assistant, and retired AF Brig. Gen. Charles Maylon, legislative aide to Mr. Truman, also stayed at the Saxony without charge. He testified that he did not know at the time that the Saxony had an RFC loan or that it would not charge him. He denied doing anything "improper" by his free stay but added: "I wouldn't do it again." He called the subcommittee's report "misleading" by insinuating wrongdoing but not actually charging him with anything. Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), chairman of the subcommittee, told Dawson: "The clear fact . . . is that you did influence the RFC whether you are conscious of it or not." [See p. 140H]

'Wetback' Bill Stalled. A bill to regulate recruitment of Mexicans for work on U.S. farms was pigeon-holed (probably for the rest of the session) by a 5-4 vote of the House Rules Com. May 16. It was similar to a Senate-approved bill. [See p. 149G]

Copper Duty Suspended. The House May 10 passed and sent to the President a Senate-approved bill suspending import duties on copper until Feb. 15, 1953. [See p. 149H]

ARMED FORCES

Eniwetok A-Test. Rep. Henry M. Jackson (D., Wash.) reported in Honolulu May 11 and Seattle May 12 that a recent atomic weapons test on Eniwetok Atoll in the Pacific showed that "troops can follow up immediately over an area destroyed by an atomic blast with no fear of lingering radiation or other after-effects." As a result, "the way is now paved for the tactical use of atomic weapons in war." He said he "witnessed one atomic explosion on Eniwetok" but refused to tell whether there were more than one, what weapon was used or the date of the test. He said, however, that "we now have atomic weapons with destructive power far in excess of those used" in Japan.

Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.), another witness of the Eniwetok test, said in Washington May 14: "Any doubt that the Russians have the atomic bomb was dispelled by what we learned while out in the Pacific for those tests." Rep. F. Edward Hébert (D., La.), also a witness, refused in Washington May 12 to give details. The Eniwetok explosion (if there was only one) would be the 4th on the atoll and the 15th publicly known, man-made atomic blast (including the one in Russia). [See p. 133B]

Korea a 'War' for Vets. A bill giving veterans of the Korean fighting medical and other benefits granted veterans of official wars was unanimously passed by both houses of Congress May 10 and signed by Pres. Truman May 11. Congress' action, on Pres. Truman's request, came only a day after it was reported that David R. Arellano, 21, ex-Marine who fought in Korea, had been refused treatment at a veterans hospital in Tucson, Ariz. because he was not suffering from a service-connected ailment. Only veterans of official wars are legally entitled to Govt. treatment of non-service-connected ills. (Arellano's ailment was first diagnosed as throat cancer but later reported to be granuloma—a non-malignant growth.) [See p. 131G]

War 'Pentagon' Sites Picked. Defense Secy. George C. Marshall announced May 14 that secret sites have been chosen for "alternate headquarters" in case the Pentagon and other defense agency buildings in Washington are destroyed in an attack. Defense Dept. personnel were told that their first duty in a raid was to "help save lives by rendering aid to others in every way possible." Then, if their pre-attack posts have been destroyed, they are to report to any of 20 "assembly points" in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia for direction to the secret hq. (Unconfirmed reports said that such a hq. was being established at Camp Ritchie, Md.) [See p. 132E]

COMMUNISM

Nimitz Loyalty Board Quits. The White House May 12 revealed the resignation of the President's Comm. on Internal Security & Individual Rights, headed by Fleet Adm. Chester W. Nimitz. Reason: The Senate Judiciary Com. killed a House-passed bill to exempt commission members and staff from the conflict-of-interest statutes. These bar federal employes from engaging in business with the Govt. Pres. Truman held up the resignations and asked the Senate committee to reconsider "in the interest of the nation's safety and welfare." [See p. 28N]

Movie Witnesses Balk. Leonardo Bercovici, movie writer, told the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington May 16 that he is not a Communist now but refused to say whether he had ever been one. Actor Alvin Hammer and secretary Bea Winters refused to say even this much. [See p. 141N]

Contempt Cases. Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg, described by the House committee as an atom spy known as "Scientist X," was cleared of contempt of court charges in Washington May 17 by U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff. He had refused to answer grand jury questions. The U. of Minnesota suspended him May 16. [See Vol. X, p. 149G]

Philip Bart, N.Y. *Daily Worker* general manager, was found guilty of contempt of Congress in Washington May 3 for refusing to testify before a House committee. [See X, p. 376E]

McCarthy Accuses Brunauer. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) charged in a Senate speech May 8 that the Navy suspended Dr. Stephen Brunauer April 10 because it had been learned during the N.Y. atom spy trial that Brunauer was "in the atomic spy ring." He said State Secy. Dean G. Acheson was trying to get Brunauer reinstated so that the Govt. could keep an eye on him "24 hours a day"; otherwise he would "disappear behind the Iron Curtain." Acheson's comment May 9: Absolutely untrue in every respect. McCarthy predicted in Marshfield, Wis. May 12 that Acheson will be dismissed within 3 weeks and Pres. Truman will seek a GOP "stooge" to replace him. [See p. 117G]

Radio & TV figures accused of pro-communism may now file statements with their union, the AFL American Fed. of Radio Artists, for inspection by employers. The plan was worked out by a special committee representing 5 segments of the broadcasting industry in New York (announced May 8) to prevent a repetition of the Jean Muir case. [See Vol. X, p. 317G] . . . **O. John Rogge,** controversial N.Y. attorney, was charged by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington May 11 with inexcusable neglect in failing to file an appeal on time for Harold Christoffel, convicted former CIO Auto Workers leader. [See Vol. X, p. 92H] . . . ***N.Y. Herald Tribune*** reported May 13 that the Communist Party has launched "an underground campaign . . . to subvert the American farmer" by enlisting him in a "peace" movement. [See p. 109G] . . . **Peace Information Center's trial** for failure to register under the foreign agents registration act was put off May 11 until Oct. 2 by U.S. District Judge Alexander Holtzoff in Washington. He upheld the constitutionality of the 1938 act for the first time in any court May 9. [See p. 52C]

GENERAL

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled 6-2 May 14 that the Taft-Hartley law requires officers of such "parent" labor federations as the CIO and AFL to sign non-Communist affidavits before affiliated unions can use the NLRB. It overturned an NLRB ruling that the affidavit requirement applies only to unions that bargain collectively and have strike power. The court action is largely academic, however, since the AFL's and CIO's officers have already filed. The ruling was handed down in a dispute between the CIO Textile Workers and the Highland Park Mfg. Co. of Rock Hill, S.C. Justices Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas dissented. The decision also overturned an NLRB contention that its own ruling as to whether a union complied with the affidavit requirement was final and that an employer had no right to a court ruling on the question. [See Vol. X, p. 221M]

The court May 14 also: (1) refused to review John Maragon's perjury conviction and 8-to-24-month sentence in the "5 per-center" investigation [see p. 131L-M]; (2) upheld the right of states to regulate the sale of natural gas piped in from other states if it is sold in competition with established utilities (the court held that Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co. must get the Michigan Public Service Co.'s permission before it can sell gas to Ford's Dearborn plant; Justices Frankfurter and Douglas dissented with the 7-2 opinion). [See Vol. X, p. 24A-B]

Other recent Supreme Court decisions: May 7—Upheld, 4-4, the Govt.'s right to dismiss 26 postal employes after the Post Office's Loyalty Board found reasonable grounds for believing them disloyal [see p. 141L]; agreed with the Champlin Refining Co. of Enid, Okla. that companies carrying their own oil in their own pipelines are exempt from ICC rate regulation but held that they can be compelled to file reports; ruled 6-3 that Sam de George of Harvey, Ill., Italian-born alien twice convicted of bootlegging, can be deported for "moral turpitude" (Justices Frankfurter, Hugo L. Black and Robert H. Jackson dissented). April 30—Set aside the conviction of Herman Lee Ross, Texas Negro accused of the holdup murder of a storekeeper in Galveston County, on grounds that there were no Negroes on the grand jury that indicted him and only 2 Negroes on Galveston County grand juries in the past 30 years. [See p. 152L-M]

Puerto Rican Murder Convictions. 21 Puerto Rican Nationalists were convicted of first degree murder in Arecibo, P.R. District Court May 11 for killing a policeman in an attack on the Jayuya police station during the Nationalist revolt last year. Among those convicted: Elio Torresola and Blanca Canales, brother and cousin of Griselio Torresola, who died in an attempt to assassinate Pres. Truman. [See p. 118J]

GOP to Meet in Chicago. The Republican Natl. Com., meeting in Tulsa May 10-12, chose Chicago as the site of the 1952 GOP Natl. Convention. It will be held in the week beginning July 7. The Democrats were expected to choose Chicago also and hold their convention later in July or in early August. Rep. O. K. Armstrong (Mo.) told the committee May 12 that when he was in Formosa recently Chinese Nationalists said the Russians started building an atom bomb plant 3 years ago in northwest China near the Mongolian border and that the job has not yet been finished. Strategic materials for the plant were supplied by Britain and other UN nations whose men are fighting beside U.S. troops in Korea, he said. [See pp. 154M, 123F, 50M]

Elections. Quigg Newton, 39, was reelected Mayor of Denver May 15. [See Vol. VII, p. 164P] . . . Thomas D'Alesandro was reelected Mayor of Baltimore May 8 as Democrats scored a sweep of all city offices. [See Vol. VII, p. 148P] . . . Alexander Looby won a seat in Nashville's City Council May 10—first Negro elected to the body in more than 30 years.

California Keeps Racial Law. The California State Senate voted 25-8 May 16 to retain a law banning the marriage of a white person with a person of a different race. It acted despite a 1948 ruling of the State Supreme Court that declared the measure unconstitutional. [See Vol. VIII, p. 318E]

Illinois Dope Penalty. A bill making narcotics peddling in Illinois a felony punishable by imprisonment for one year to life was signed by Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson May 3. It was believed to be the nation's first law of its kind. [See p. 96L-M]

New Food-Drug Chief. Dr. Paul B. Dunbar's retirement as Food & Drugs Comm. effective June 1 was announced May 13. Dep. Comm. Charles W. Crawford will succeed Dunbar.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Britain. The British Govt. set up a European Purchasing Comm. May 8 to buy military goods Britain can obtain from European countries. It also ordered 1/3 of Britain's home-manufactured machine tools diverted from civilian to defense production the next 18 months. The Govt. reached agreement in London May 2 with Charles E. Wilson, U.S. Mobilization Director, on allocation of raw materials to sustain the British rearmament program. Laborites in Commons defeated, 305-292, a Conservative motion May 1 to oust the Govt. over its handling of the raw materials problem. "Rebel" Laborites voted with the Govt. while Liberals abstained. [See pp. 139J, 133G, J] . . . Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey, 54, UK ground forces commander, was named May 1 to head a unified land-sea-air command for defense of Britain in event of war. [See pp. 139K, 125P; Vol. VII, 127F] . . . Commons completed passage May 7 of the bill to make a 50% charge for false teeth and eyeglasses under the Natl. Health Service. [See p. 133H] . . . Conservatives won control of municipal councils in the Labor strongholds of Leeds and Carlisle, scored other gains in local elections May 10. [See pp. 139F-G, 85N; Vol. X, 158L] . . . Festival of Britain, expected to attract 800,000 tourists to Britain between now and November, was opened by King George VI in London May 3 as a celebration of Britain's "abiding courage and vitality." . . . A project in Gambia, West Africa to produce 20 million eggs a year was abandoned by the Govt. May 9 as an £825,000 failure. Reason: difficulty of growing poultry feed, combating fowl disease there. [See p. 85N]

Canada. A nationwide drive to recruit a new 27th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group (5,500-6,500 men) for service in Korea or wherever needed was begun May 7. [See pp. 145E, 110H-J, 65D] . . . Leonard Hanson Nicholson, 47, became head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police May 1 after retirement of Commissioner S. T. Wood. . . . Provincial Premier Walter J. Jones' Liberal Party won elections in Prince Edward Island Province April 26. [See Vol. IX, p. 349M-N]

France. The French Natl. Assembly cleared the way for national elections in France June 17 by voting 362-219 May 12 to end its term July 4. The new election law is expected to result in losses for the Communists by providing that small regional parties will send their entire slate to Parliament if they win a majority of votes in their areas. Communists now hold one or two seats from many such districts as a result of the proportional representation law. [See pp. 147P, 134B] . . . Charles Lemoine, a mineworkers union official and former leader in the Communist Youth Org., started a movement in Valenciennes April 29 to form a new "French Communist Movement" free of Soviet control. [See p. 75B; Vol. X, 113J-114A] . . . France's Prague Consulate was forced to close May 5 in retaliation for France's closing of the Czech Consulate in Marseille April 30. [See p. 53H] . . . An investigating subcommittee of the Council of the Republic (upper house of Parliament) charged April 27 the Govt. is making no serious effort to carry out a 5-year air rearming plan. [See p. 35H; Vol. VIII, 106L]

Italy. Italian Catholics were told by Elia Cardinal Dalla Costa of Florence May 14 they will be "guilty of a sin" if they don't vote, or if they vote for "individuals who oppose Christian faith and morals," in local elections in northern Italy May 27 and June 10. The extreme rightwing Italian Socialist Movement, which is seeking support of militant Catholics, was rebuffed by the Vatican newspaper *L'Osservatore Romano* May 11. [See p. 130N; Vol. X, 370H; IX, 225D] . . . MP Carlo Matteoti quit the Leftwing Socialists May 12 because of their alliance with Communists and will vote with the anti-Communist Socialists in Parliament. [See pp. 142P, 75B] . . . Most of Italy's 1,100,000 state employes staged a 24-hour strike May 8 to emphasize economic demands. [See pp. 142P-143A]

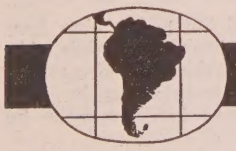
Poland. Reports in Paris May 14 said 1,500 Poles have been arrested since a riot April 9 in Stettin (formerly German) against the killing of 5 Poles by a berserk Russian Army major. . . . The U.S. May 11 rejected Polish charges that the liner *Batory* had to be withdrawn from service to the U.S. because it was subject to mistreatment in New York harbor. [See p. 132L] . . . Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Msgr. Stefan Wyszynski, Archbishop of Warsaw, ended a 3-week visit to the Vatican (business undisclosed) April 27. [See Vol. X, p. 413K] . . . Polish population in Dec. 1950 was 24,976,926 as against 35 million in 1938 (census report April 6). [See p. 110K-L]

Russia. U.S.-Soviet lend-lease settlement negotiations in Washington were halted indefinitely May 7 without agreement. [See p. 142F] . . . The U.S. Senate passed unanimously May 4 a resolution expressing U.S. friendship for the Soviet people and deploring "artificial barriers" erected by the Soviet Govt. that prevent the Russians from learning of the U.S.' peaceful intentions. A group led by Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) introduced the resolution. [See p. 51A] . . . The Soviet Govt. announced oversubscription May 16 of a 30 billion ruble ($7.5 billion) public loan, biggest in the USSR's history, to finance power stations at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad on the Volga and Kakhovsk on the Dnieper River and canal projects in Turkmen, southern Ukraine and northern Crimea. Instead of being paid interest, bondholders will have a chance to win in annual lotteries. [See pp. 126D, 45N-P, 8N; Vol. X, 310P, 158N] . . . I. K. Sivolap replaced D. V. Pavlov as Food Industries Minister May 9. [See p. 110H]

Spain. A month-long series of strikes in Catalonia and 3 Basque provinces of northern Spain, aimed at obtaining cost-of-living raises, was denounced by Gen. Francisco Franco in a Madrid speech May 13 as "crimes against the motherland." He said his Govt., which invoked new controls on basic food and clothing April 7 to break up black markets, would do its best to improve the situation for all Spaniards and reduce unemploy-

ment. Spanish police, who clashed frequently with strikers, said May 15 they had arrested 2 "Marxist agents" who carried papers proving the strikers were masterminded by Communists in France and separatists in northern Spain. Arrests of 15 leaders of a Barcelona strike May 1 were announced May 16. (Franco was given the U.S. American Legion's Gold Merit Medal April 11 for resistance to communism.) [See p. 110C]

Australian Parliamentary elections April 28 (returns May 8) were won by Prime Min. Robert Gordon Menzies' Liberal-Country Party coalition. Red-led longshoremen in Sydney staged a strike May 11-14 in defiance of the Govt., which won the elections on a platform pledging destruction of the Australian Communist Party. (New External Affairs Minister April 26: Gen. Sir Dallas Brooks. He replaced Percy C. Spender, new Ambassador to the U.S.) [See p. 58N; Vol. X, 377M, 22B] . . . **Bulgaria** announced May 11 the sentencing of ex-Cabinet Ministers Petko Kunin and Manol Sekelarov and ex-Communist Party leaders Ivan Maslarov and Peter Semerdyev to prison terms of 10-15 years. They were charged with having cooperated with Fascists during the war and later with anti-Communist leader Traicho Kostov, executed in 1949. [See pp. 142F-G, 91A; Vol. IX, 403N] . . . **Hungarian** Forgn. Min. Gyula Kallay, 47, last representative in the Hungarian Cabinet of a "Youths of March" group of young leftist intellectuals, resigned May 12 and was replaced by Karoly Kiss, 47, a member of the Hungarian Communist Politburo and CP Central Control Com. president. [See pp. 141P-142E; Vol. IX, 191C] . . . **Indonesian** Cabinet was reorganized April 26 with Dr. Soekiman, leader of the Masjumi (Moslem) Party, replacing Mohammed Natsir of the same party as Premier. [See p. 110J] . . . **Jordan** Parliament was dissolved by King Abdullah at the request of Premier Samir Pasha Rifai May 3 due to a dispute over the national budget. New elections will be held in 3 months. [See p. 59L; Vol. X, 427C] . . . **Lebanon** held its most orderly Parliamentary elections on record April 15. 45 newcomers were elected to the 77-member Chamber of Deputies. All Communist candidates lost. [See Vol. X, p. 123K] . . . **Majaji 3d**, queen of the Balobedu tribe in South Africa, defied tribal tradition and refused to end her own life by taking poison on her 80th birthday April 23. She has ruled the tribe for 53 years. [See p. 110L] . . . **Malta** elections May 9-11 gave George Borgolivier's pro-Italian Nationalist Party 15 legislative seats to 14 for Dom Minito's Leftwing Labor Party. [See Vol. X, p. 420B-C] . . . **Netherlands** court in Breda annulled May 15 the disputed Malayan Moslem marriage of Maria Bertha Hertogh, 13, and Mansur Adabi, 21. The girl is now attending school in Holland [see Vol. X, p. 404L]. Rev. Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, was barred from Holland as an "undesirable alien" May 15. [See p. 142J] . . . **New Zealand** set up a vigilante organization of civilian volunteers by order of Prime Min. Sidney Holland May 1 to combat terrorism and sabotage resulting from an 11-week-old waterfront strike in its major ports and protect dockers who wanted to work. Nearly all dockers were back at work May 13 as members of new unions formed to negotiate on wages with the Govt. after the Govt. de-registered the old Waterside Workers Union, which backed strikes allegedly organized by Communists. [See p. 122C; Vol. X, 198A] . . . **Norwegian** farmers called off May 16 a 2-week strike against marketing foodstuffs and planting crops, staged an effort to obtain higher prices. In resisting the strike the Govt. eased restrictions on food imports May 12. (Wage workers were given cost-of-living raises in April.) [See Vol. X, p. 126K-L] . . . **Syrian** military tribunal in Damascus May 14 freed 15 persons under prison sentences for attempted assassination of Col. Adib Shishekly, Army Chief of Staff, but upheld death sentences of Hussein Tewfik and Abdulkader Amer, Egyptians, and Zuhayr Ibrahim Youssef, a Palestinian refugee. [See Vol. X, p. 370K]



LATIN AMERICA

Bolivia. Pres. Mamerto Urriolagoitia resigned May 16 and turned the Govt. over to an Army junta to keep exiled Victor Paz Estenssoro from the Presidency. He then flew from La Paz to Arica, Chile where he said he had quit to save Bolivia from the "danger of falling again under the yoke of nazi-fascism, now in league with communism." Paz Estenssoro, Natl. Revolutionary Party candidate backed by the tin miners, won 45% of the May 6 vote to lead the Govt. and 4 other candidates but failed to get a majority. Congress would have balloted among the top 3 candidates for President Aug. 8. Instead the new military government declared a state of siege, nullified the election, banned strikes and arrested a number of persons, including Edmundo Vasquez, former head of the Union Republican Socialist Party, the Govt. party. Gen. Ovidio Quiroga, chief of the armed forces, appointed Gen. Hugo Ballivián, 50, former Under-Secretary of Defense, as President. New elections were promised later. From Buenos Aires Paz Estenssoro denounced the change of regimes as a move to cheat him of the Presidency. Formerly attorney for the Patino mine interests, he became their enemy by taking the tin miners' side. He fled Bolivia in 1946. [See pp. 150E, 62E]

The new Cabinet:

Pres. & Defense—Gen. Hugo Ballivián	Communicatns.—Gen. Donato Cardoso
Forgn.—Col. Tomás Antonio Suárez	Education—Col. Carlos Ocampo
Interior—Gen. Antonio Selene	Labor—Col. Sergio Sánchez
Finance—Col. Luis Martínez	Agriculture—Col. Facundo Moreno
Economy—Col. Carlos Montero	Health—Col. Valentín Gómez

Ecuador. Pres. Galo Plaza Lasso‡ reorganized the Ecuadorean Cabinet May 11 as a progressive coalition regime, and Socialists ended their opposition to the Govt. Cabinet members:

Premier, Interior Min—Andrés Cordoba*	Defense—Manuel Diaz Granados**
Economy—Colon Serrano†	Labor, Social Welfare—Clodoveo Accivar**
Treasury—Alfredo Peneherrera‡	Pub. Works—Atahualpa Ruiz**
Forgn. Affairs—Neftali Ponce**	Eductn.—Carlos Cueva Tamariz*

*Liberal †Socialist ‡Dem. Civic Movement **Ind. [See Vol. IX, p. 383A]

Panama. Death toll in fighting that led to Pres. Arnulfo Arias' overthrow May 10 was 16 persons, the Panamanian Govt. reported May 14. It was revealed same day in Washington that Arias tried to telephone Pres. Truman for help during the crisis in Panama City but his call was refused under a White House rule that Mr. Truman will accept no calls from heads of foreign states not arranged in advance through diplomatic channels. Congress in Panama City voted May 15 to sit as a court and try Arias beginning May 25 on charges that he abused his powers in setting aside the 1946 Constitution. [See p. 150F]

Org. of American States' special watchdog committee on Caribbean disputes disbanded May 14 after reporting that relations among Caribbean countries are good. [See p. 118E; Vol. X, 118J]

FINANCE & ECONOMICS

Beef Curbs. Retail price ceilings on beef took effect May 14. First reaction of many housewives was disappointment that there was no general price rollback. Modification of some previously announced ceilings May 11 resulted in price changes for some cuts ranging from 1¢-a-lb. increases to reductions of up to 12¢ a lb. The OPS admitted May 12 that prices of certain "budget" (cheap) meats would go up as much as 10¢ to 15¢ a lb. over Jan. 25 "freeze" levels. But in general prices of cheap meats dropped slightly; prices of expensive meats rose a little. New York wholesale beef prices, however, rose an average of 12¢ a lb. during the first week of controls because many big packers and wholesalers stopped selling carcasses and quarters to retailers and restaurants. Instead, they insisted on selling only "fabricated cuts"—at higher ceilings. [See p. 141G-H]

Public Borrowing Curb Sought. Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson, in another attack on inflation May 6, asked states, cities and counties to get the approval of Fed. Reserve Board committees of investment bankers before floating loans of $1 million or more. He asked them to postpone borrowing if possible "no matter how worthy the purpose." [See p. 110N]

Johnston to 'Get Tough.' Eric Johnston, Economic Stabilization Administrator, told the 1951 Industry-Armed Forces Conf. in Washington May 15 that he will "get tough" in keeping down wages & prices. [See p. 132M]

Price orders announced by the OPS: (May 3) Imported goods, effective May 9, can be sold at prices no higher than the landed price plus the dollars-&-cents mark-up in effect July 1, 1949-June 30, 1950. . . . (May 8) Ceilings on ferro-tungsten and other tungsten products were increased. [See p. 126H] . . . (May 9) Wool ceilings were set at $3.35 a lb. for standard grades; woolen yarn and fabric manufacturers were granted price increases of 6%-12%; wool price levels were 63%-70% above pre-Korea

levels. [See p. 126H] . . . (May 16) Cotton yarn and textile manufacturers, effective May 28, may add to their ceiling prices post-Korea increases in materials and labor costs. [See p. 134K]

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. STATISTICS. Net working capital of corps. Dec. 31, 1950 (SEC report May 6): $75.8 billion. [See p. 22F] . . . **Before-tax incomes** of manufacturing corporations in 1950 (from FTC and SEC April 26): a record $23.3 billion, against $14.4 billion in 1949. Taxes: $10.4 billion. Sales: $181.9 billion, up 17%. Dividends paid: $5.6 billion, against $4.5 billion in 1949. [See p. 103C] . . . **Publicly reported cash dividends** of corporations Jan.-March (Commerce Dept. April 26): $1.758 billion, against $1.562 billion during Jan.-March 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 54B-C] . . . **After-tax profits** of the 13,446 commercial banks insured by the Fed. Deposit Insurance Corp. (reported April 29): $937 million in 1950, up 13% over 1949. Taxes: $428 million. FDIC reported April 23 that it has paid out $319 million since 1933 to assure bank depositors against loss but recouped $219 million of this by selling assets of the 415 banks involved. [See p. 103D-H] . . . **Imports** from the 20 Latin American republics in 1950 (Commerce Dept. May 4): a record $2,907,200,000 (including 2,322,000,000 lbs. of coffee at $1,045,500,000). **Exports** to Latin America: $2,668,000,000, $53 million less than in 1949 . . . **Civil air fleet** (Air Transport Assn.): 1,144 planes, including 520 4-engine craft. [See p. 22L] . . . **Daily water use** during 1950 (Geological Survey April 29): 170 billion gallons, excluding 1.1 trillion gallons used to generate hydropower . . . **Tin-plate** output in 1950 (American Iron & Steel Institute): a record 4,700,000 tons . . . **Port of N.Y. Authority** handled a record 59,525,274 vehicles on its bridges and tunnels and collected $32,717,458 in tolls in 1950 (reported April 29) . . . **Panama Canal** April 26 handled the 150,000th major vessel to pass through its locks in its 37 years. [See p. 99L]

Personal incomes: a record annual rate of $241.3 billion in March, up $1.2 billion over Feb. (Commerce Dept. May 9). A $2 billion rise in wage-&-salary payments, to a $164 billion rate, accounted for the increase. Govt. payrolls: up from a $26.6 billion rate in Feb. to $27.3 billion in March. Farm incomes: off $200 million to an $18.7 billion rate. [See p. 151F] . . . **Earnings of 617 corporations** during first quarter of 1951 (Wall St. Journal "corporate report card" May 14): $1,733,132,675, against $1,428,598,343 in same 1950 period. 20 mining & metals companies showed the greatest percentage increase—up 110.1% from $13,598,577 to $28,560,358. Only groups with a decline in profits: autos & equipment, finance companies, floor coverings, printing & publishing. [See Vol. X, p. 246G] . . . **N.Y. Stock Exchange** listed 2,436,543,829 shares of 1,477 stock issues April 30 (reported May 12); market value: $102,747,277,084. March 31 figures: 2,420,936,481 shares, 1,475 issues, $98,112,284,630 market value. [See p. 22J]

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1950	Net Income 1949	Per Share 1950	Per Share 1949
Allied Stores Corp.	[a]$14,944,382	[b]$12,227,302	[a]$6.69	[b]$5.42
Associated Dry Goods Corp.	[a]5,278,110	[b]4,837,320	[a]3.31	[b]2.93
California Packing Corp.	[c]16,173,801	[d]7,048,256	[c]16.60	[d]7.15
Chile Copper Co.	16,977,276	15,372,060	3.84	3.48
Allen B. DuMont Laboratories	6,900,788	3,269,880	2.87	1.49
Federated Dept. Stores	[e]18,098,968	[f]15,440,496	[e]6.41	[f]5.57
Gimbel Bros.	[a]7,106,657	[b]6,171,773	[a]3.31	[b]2.80
Great Western Sugar Co.	[c]5,360,636	[d]4,044,324	[c]2.39	[d]1.66
Intl. Petroleum Co., Ltd.	24,812,900	13,051,382	1.71	.90
M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc.	8,723,553	4,756,069	6.50	3.43
May Dept. Stores Co.	[a]21,371,351	[b]18,092,371	[a]6.92	[b]5.79
Mission Corp.	6,201,103	4,670,029	4.51	3.40
Standard Oil of N.J. (only)	219,061,638	171,707,453	7.23	5.69
Standard Oil of N.J. (& subs.)	408,223,223	268,869,501	13.48	8.91

[a]Year Jan. 31, 1951 [b]Year Jan. 31, 1950 [c]Year Feb. 28, 1951 [d]Year Feb. 28, 1950 [e]53 weeks Feb. 3, 1951 [f]Previous 52 weeks

OBITUARIES

Leon Campbell, 70, retired Harvard astronomer noted for encouraging amateur astronomy; May 10 in Cambridge, Mass.

Leon de Costa, 68, Spanish-born author of musical comedies (*Kosher Kitty Kelly, The Blonde Sinner*); May 10 in New York.

Oscar Stanton De Priest, 80, 2d Negro elected to U.S. House (R., Ill., 1929-35); May 12 in Chicago.

Rt. Rev. Alcuin Henry Deutsch, 75, ex-pres. of St. John's U., ex-head of St. John's Abbey, Collegeville, Minn., world's largest Benedictine monastery; May 14 in Collegeville.

Dr. Peter William Dykema, 77, a leader in developing musical education in U.S.; May 13 in Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Archbishop Ettore Felici, Papal Nuncio to Ireland; announced May 9 in Dublin.

Bert Grant, 72, song composer (*Out Where the Blue Begins, When the Angelus Is Ringing*); May 10 in New York.

M. Moisevich Gubergrits, a leading Ukrainian medical scientist; reported May 11 in Kiev.

Ras Hailu Taclehaimenot, about 99, Abyssinian feudal lord who led a revolt against Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie in 1917 and whose father was the last king of Gojjam, now a province of Ethiopia; reported May 15 in Addis Ababa.

John Marshall Holcombe Jr., 62, life insurance pioneer, managing director of Life Insurance Agency Management Assn.; May 15 in Farmington, Conn. of heart attack.

Howard Kiroack, 62, founder-exec. vice pres. of Laymen's Natl. Com.; May 13 in Port Jefferson, N.Y.

Betty Linley, 61, British-born actress; May 9 in New York.

Charles Baynard Lister, 52, exec. dir. of Natl. Rifle Assn., editor of *American Rifleman*; May 15 in Washington.

Richard J. Madden, 70, playwright's agent (represented Eugene O'Neill, W. Somerset Maugham, T. S. Eliot); May 8 in N.Y.

Charles Marshall (Carlo Marziali), 65, retired operatic tenor; May 8 in Assembly Point (Lake George), N.Y.

Felix Robert Mendelssohn, 60, concert 'cellist, grandnephew of famous composer; May 15 during a concert in Baltimore.

Peter Tseng Chi, 60, a founder of Young China Party (in 1923) and chairman of its Central Executive Com., Supreme Political Adviser to Pres. Chiang Kai-shek; May 7 in Washington.

SPORTS

Baseball. Player trades: (May 10) Outfielder Sam Chapman of the Phila. A's to the Cleveland Indians for outfielder Allie Clark, infielder Lou Klein. (May 14) 3d-baseman Bill Johnson, 32, of the N.Y. Yankees to the St. Louis Cardinals for cash and first-baseman Don Bollweg. (May 16) Chicago White Sox pitcher Bob Cain to Detroit for pitcher Saul Rogovin. [See p. 144J] . . . A mortgage on controlling interest in the St. Louis Browns was purchased May 15 by St. Louis broker Mark C. Steinberg. He said he opposed talk of moving the Browns, last in the AL and losing money, to another city. [See X, 328A-B]

Chess. World championship was retained May 11 by Mikhail Botvinnik of Russia when he won a 24-game, 2-month match with David Bronstein of Russia in Moscow. [See p. 40D; VIII, 156K]

Golf. U.S.-British Walker Cup amateur team matches in Birkdale, Eng. May 11-12: won by U.S., 6 matches to 3. [See Vol. IX, p. 272H] . . . $10,000 Greenbrier invitation open in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.: Sam Snead won singles and teamed with Paul Shields to win pro-amateur May 13. Snead collected $3,865. [See p. 120M; Vol. X, 412G]

Horse Racing. $69,600 Gallant Fox Handicap at Jamaica, N.Y. May 12: won by Rokeby Stables' County Delight, Eric Guerin up, for $47,900. [See p. 152J] . . . Jockey Robert J. Martin was barred for 10 years from riding on U.S., Mexican and Cuban tracks affiliated with the Natl. Assn. of State Racing Comms. when the Maryland Racing Comm. in Baltimore found May 10 he had bet against himself at Laurel, Md. [See Vol. X, p. 412H]

Trapshooting. Natl. amateur titles at Pelham Manor, N.Y.: doubles (May 11)—Col. John B. Grier of Rockland, Del.; singles (May 12)—Elbert Johnson of Wingdale, N.Y.; distance handicap (May 13)—Howard Lewis of Uhlerstown, Pa. [See Vol. X, 280F]

MISCELLANEOUS

Moran, Weber Guilty. James J. Moran, 49, ex-N.Y.C. Water Commissioner and friend of ex-Mayor William O'Dwyer, and Louis Weber, 51, ex-convict and Brooklyn policy king, were convicted of perjury by federal juries in New York (Moran May 8, Weber May 16). Moran was sentenced May 11 to 5 years in jail and fined $2,000—the maximum penalty. The juries found that they lied to the Senate Crime Investigating Com. March 16 about how well they knew each other while Moran was First Deputy Fire Commissioner in 1946-50. [See p. 110K]

Sea Disasters. 2 Navy men were killed, 16 injured and 3 missing aboard the seaplane tender *Valcour* after the collier *Thomas Tracy* rammed into it off Cape Henry, Va. May 15 and set its store of aviation gasoline afire.

Capt. Edwin C. Geick of the Standard Oil tanker *Esso Suez* was convicted by a Coast Guard inquiry board in Mobile, Ala. April 27 of negligence in a collision with the *Esso Greensboro* in which 39 men died. He lost his license permanently. Jesse E. McLean, his 3d mate, lost his license for 3 months for negligence. [See p. 136N]

B-36 Crash. 23 airmen were killed and 2 injured when an Air Force B-36 bomber crashed and burned as it was making a landing in a sandstorm at Kirtland AF Base, N.M. May 6. It was the 5th B-36 to crash. [See p. 144N]

10 Die in Bus Crash. 10 persons were killed when a church-bound bus plunged down a hill and crashed into a concrete wall in Weirton, W. Va. April 29. The brakes had apparently failed.